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W. C. SMITH,
CASA GRANDE, ARIZONA.

FERNANDO R. MALDONADO,
FLORENCE, ARIZONA.

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MOULDINGS,
WINDOW GLASS OF ALL SIZES
FURNITURE AND BEDDING
OF ALL KINDS
Undertaking Supplies**

On hand and such business promptly attended to
Corner Bailey Street, Florence.

C. W. TILLMAN.

SWEETBRIER.

Oh, the magic, subtle spell
Of the sweet, old time smell
Of the fragrant, tinted petals of the sweetbrier bloom
As it floats up the ghost
Of a lovely time long lost
As it flings the spicy odors of its balm upon the air.

And my dreamy fancy strays
Backward through the devious maze
That my feet have traveled over in the decades
Since the time
When I gathered flowers like these;
While the humming birds and bees
Their minor murmurings with the breezes mingle
into rhyme.

Through the twilight's soft half gloom
Flutters in a faint perfume
And a reminiscence blossoms from the ashes
of the past.
Memories that never fade,
Blossoms that hath never decayed,
Breaths that the sweet aroma of the joys that
could not last.

And I love to let where
The blossoms fresh and fair
Clime and clime in copious loveliness and gar-
landed all the time.
Oh, the forms that never more
Pass the faint of the dream
That those darling flowers, garlanded with rare
old fashioned grace!

'Mid the blossoms of Paradise,
Where the palms in grandeur rise,
May there still be a yearning for the homely
blossoms here?
Does the perfume of heaven
In the lavish love here given
Holds gifts within its keeping that will banish
every tear?

And I wonder if the blossoms,
Intermingling their perfume
In the holy dells of heaven in their sisterhood com-
plicity,
Tender blossoms such as we
Cherish here so lovingly,
And if among the stars and tints the sweet-
brier finds a place.

Pretty blossoms, loved of old,
Near the trysting tree
Fading, fading things consigned by the spell
of memory;
Blossoms sweet of olden hue,
Faintly petals drenched with dew,
Typical of once changing and of changeable
destiny.

A Strange Bird.
A bird differing considerably from
anything of the kind ever seen around
here was on exhibition on the streets
Wednesday. It was about the size and
shape of a goose, web footed and legs
considerably longer, which enabled it to
stand straight up. Its body feathers
were speckled much like a guinea's, only
these were much more glossy and irides-
cent. Its bill was long and sharp, like a
crane's, and it had a vicious look out of
its little red eyes. A beautiful ring of
black and white polka dot feathers made
a charming collar for its graceful neck,
and a nice set off for its glossy, blue
black head. This rare avia was caught
by Green Patterson, who was working
on Mr. J. T. Perdue's place. He says that
it showed right before him and then ab-
solutely flew into his hands. He was
told by a stick. The strange bird
attracted no little attention and numbers
of names were suggested for it, but no
one seemed to know exactly what it was.
—Quintana (Ga.) Press.

Catfish Are Good Mothers.
Dr. Abbott, of Trenton, is a warm ad-
mirer of the catfish, not so much be-
cause of its culinary excellence as be-
cause the females of the tribe are good
mothers. He has studied the habits of
the fish long and carefully, and he
knows this to be a fact. He says that
on one occasion he captured an entire brood
of little catfish in a hand net, letting
their mother, who was swimming with
them, escape. She would not leave the
spot where she had been bereaved, and
when the doctor put the fry into a glass
jar and placed it in the river where she
could see it, she dashed herself furiously
against the obstacle that separated her
from her young ones. When the jar was
drawn slowly from the water she fol-
lowed it to the surface, and then abso-
lutely left the river and wriggled twelve
inches up the sloping beach in her frantic
efforts to recover her progeny. —New
York Sun.

What We Know of Color.
All that we know of color, its causes
and effects, is in connection with the
wave theory of light. Color depends
upon the number of light waves reflected
from any object impinging upon the
retina of the eye. In red there are about
40,000 waves to the inch, and these will
strike the eye at the rate of 447 millions
of millions of pulsations per second. In
violet there are 57,000 waves to the inch
and 690 millions of millions of pulsations
per second. The other colors have wave
lengths intermediate between these two.
Color does not, therefore, exist either in
the object or in the brain or the mind of
the observer. It is an effect. There can
be no appearance of a fire on a desert
island where there is no eye within seeing
distance. The chemical process called
combustion goes on, but there is no ap-
pearance of the flame save when its wa-
ves strike upon the retina of an eye.
—Lithographer.

A Counter Claim.
A Moncton doctor was accused a few
days ago by a citizen who informed him
that his daughter had two teeth he wished
to have extracted. As the doctor did
not have any instruments with him, he
was asked to bring them the next time
he went on his rounds, which he did.
Going into the house, he requested the
citizen to stand by his horse while he was
extracting the teeth. When he had com-
pleted the operation, he went out and
was asked what his charge would be, and
replied fifty cents, which is half the regu-
lar charge. The citizen, who, it is pre-
sumed, had never had much dental work
done, turned pale, but quickly recover-
ing himself, put in a counter claim of
twenty-five cents for holding the horse,
and had it admitted. —Moncton (N. B.)
Times.

Bore Holes in Them.
We have received an advertisement
from a builder written on a piece of pine
board. The proof reader spent half an
hour boring a hole through it with his
scissors that he might follow instructions
to hang all "dead" copy on the hook. In
order to save time and shears and to
keep peace in the office we would ask
that our carpenter patrons bore holes in
their advertisements before forwarding
them. —New Haven Times.

Parisian bonnets are now so round and flat
that a wit declares that a woman who is to be
must sit on her head before putting it on.
To be stylish the new dull red woolen jacket
etc must be worn over loose silk skirts of soft
color, with here and there a touch of the red.
A pretty fancy seen upon a low, black lace
gown was straps of fine open work jet, passed
over and under the arms, and seeming to be
the lace folds in place.
White petticoats are passed for street wear.
Instead choose one of black satin edged with
black lace or of light silk with three
pinked ruffles around it. —New York Com-
mercial Advertiser.

PRUNING SHRUBS.

Practical Directions on a Subject Not Gen-
erally Understood.
Shrubs, when properly planted in deep,
rich soil, demand comparatively little
care, but "how shall these be pruned?"
is a question often asked. There can
perhaps be no safer answer than the fol-
lowing, furnished by as high authority
as Garden and Forest:
Severe pruning tends to enfeeble either
shrub or tree, and the removal of large
branches usually interferes with the
natural and, therefore, most graceful
outlines of either. So far as any general
rule can be laid down, it may be said
that shrubs will be the most vigorous
and in their best form the year through,
when no pruning is attempted beyond the
thinning out of the weaker and over-
shaded branches in order to afford the
stronger ones a better opportunity for
growth. The shearing of shrubs into
formal shapes, such as cones and spheres,
or cutting off all the tops at the same
level, means, of course, the destruction
both of the health and beauty of the
plant.

But when shrubs are used for special
purposes they require special treatment.
If abundant bloom is the object chiefly
aimed at, the time and manner of prun-
ing should be chosen with this object in
view. Shrubs which bloom early in the
spring, like Thunberg's spirea, for ex-
ample, form their flower buds on the
growth of the previous year. If this
growth is cut back in autumn or in early
spring, the flower buds, too, are cut
away and the bloom of the year is de-
stroyed. With such shrubs the proper
course is to wait till the flowering season
is over and then, if desired, to make a
considerable portion of last year's wood.

This will encourage new shoots, which
will start at once and begin to make
flowering branches for next spring. On
the other hand, shrubs which flower late
in the season, like the Rose of Sharon,
some of the Tamarisks and the Great
Panicled Hydrangea, make their flower
buds on the wood that forms during the
growing season of the same year. These
late flowering shrubs should be pruned
now, before the new growth starts. If
the Hydrangea just mentioned is cut
back so as to leave but one or two eyes
on each branch of last year's growth,
these will put out vigorous shoots each
of which will bear at the extremity a
large panicle of flowers next fall.

These directions may be summarized
as follows:
For general purposes, shrubs should
be cut back so as to leave only a few
eyes, nor be pruned so as to de-
stroy their natural outlines.
Shrubs which bloom early, on wood of
the previous year, should not be pruned
in autumn or in early spring when it
is desired to secure abundant flowers, but
immediately after the blooming season.
Shrubs which bloom late, on wood of
the current year, should be pruned after
the leaves have fallen in autumn, or in early
spring before they start.

Successful Peach Culture.
J. H. Hale, South Glanstonbury, Conn.,
says: Successful peach culture depends
first on the soil, secondly on the climate,
thirdly on the variety of the fruit, and
proper temperature in winter and lastly
upon what varieties we plant. As to the
first, the best soil is a sandy loam, and
the best climate is one in which the win-
ters are not too severe and the summers
are not too hot. As to the third, the best
varieties are the ones which are adapted
to the soil and climate. As to the last,
the best varieties are the ones which are
adapted to the soil and climate.

Who is She?
Everybody who lived in Tombstone
in early days remembers Wells Spicer,
who had his justice office on Fifth
street, near where the telegraph office
now stands. The Gazette, published
at Phenix by John Dunbar, who was
county treasurer of Cochise county,
gets some astounding news regard-
ing early days in this camp, the latest
of which is the following:
In the early days of Tombstone
Wells Spicer was a justice of the peace
and an all around pious man. One
evening a lady came to his office and
asked him to marry her. He was a
man of law and gospel being used to
the judge if "he would marry her."
The man of law and gospel being used to
the judge if "he would marry her."

Three days later the widow, accom-
panied by her two sons and a quasi
pastor, marched into his office and
asked Judge Spicer to fulfill his promise
of marriage. In vain the aged
justice protested that he did not want
to marry, but would perform the cere-
mony for her and some good looking
man, and appealed to her two sons
to explain, but to his horror the
boys' sided with their mother, and pi-
stol in hand the pastor to proceed.
Judge Spicer was married to a
well known Tombstone woman by
sheer force.

Very few of the new comers ever
knew of this strange circumstance,
but it is a fact, and the woman who
lived together, and the wife and boys
are now residents of Phenix, and in
good circumstances.

Quiltoes Burned.
Word was received at Tucson on the
20th, of the burning of the down of
Quiltoes, 94 miles southwest of that
place. The fire started Wednesday
noon in a restaurant in a large adobe
building containing a store and saloon.
The fire raged furiously for half an
hour, consuming the entire town-
ship and a number of houses, but-
cher shop and lodging house, butcher
shop and a number of other houses.
Mr. Sowers house and store consumed,
which was a small insurance carried.
The building in which the fire origi-
nated cost \$8,000 in the flush times of
the camp, the builders paying five
cents a gallon for water with which to
make adobes. As all the mines are
closed down this virtually wipes out
the cause. Most of the loss is en-
tained by Tucson merchants, who
supplied the camp with goods.

A newspaper in Ohio recently
brought suit against forty-three men
who would not pay their subscriptions
and obtained judgment in each case
for the amount of each claim. Of
these, twenty-eight made affidavit that
they owned no more than the law allow-
ed, thus preventing attachment; then,
under decision of the supreme court,
they were arrested for petty larceny
and bound over in the sum of \$300
each. All but six gave bond, while
six went to jail. The new postal law
makes it larceny to take a newspaper
and refuse to pay for it. —Exchange.

Hardly a French bonnet is seen without
being decorated with gold thread in the
bonnet itself or in the trimming.
Some of the fine imported bonnet crowns
embroidered in metal cost a good deal
more than their weight in gold.
Paris sends out parcels of half silk, half
velvet, together with others made of alter-
nate stripes of watered silk and black lace.
French milliners are trying hard to bring
face trimming, either a bow or bunch of
flowers under the edge of the bonnet brim.
Tarsal handles are worn for years.
As an offset, many of them find in the
middle of the fashion of our grandmothers.

A Wonderful Change.

Arizona is now, like California, was
in the midst of a great change of devel-
opment and experiment which is
showing, not only to the people who
have in charge the duty imposed upon
them, but to the outside world that
the future of our Territory, like Cali-
fornia does not depend upon the mini-
mum wealth to create out of our pre-
sent dormant condition, a busy, active,
wealthy section of the United States.
We have within our own city of Tomb-
stone, instances of what we can do
with water at our disposal. Tomb-
stone had been born three years be-
fore even a cottonwood tree had been
planted when Col. Mike Gray in 1881
dug two small holes in the limestone
rock of his residence, which he resided
street and stuck a limb from a tree on
the San Pedro river, which he had
cut on his way home from Tucson,
in each hole. It was only an experiment
but Mike being of an experimental
mind, he did not stop there, but he
anything was impossible until he had
tested it himself. Many old Californi-
ans with whom he was acquainted,
laughed heartily at his presumption.
But the "sticks" were watered every
day and the water began to show
signs of life, and to-day measure 75
inches in circumference, and reach
their limbs high above the tallest tree
building in the city. Next season
over 500 of these "sticks" were
put into the ground and hundreds
more were set out each spring for two
years thereafter and the streets of
Tombstone are now lined with hand-
some shade trees. Along about the
year 1885, Judge Feltner, who presided
over the court, owned by our
delegate to Congress, Marcus A.
Smith, sent to California for a grape
cutting and stuck it into the ground
back of his bedroom window where he
lived. It has since grown up and now
his daily morning toilet, "It may
grow, said his neighbor, "but grapes
will never ripen here, the weather is
too wet when they are maturing and
they will wither and be worthless."
The next year it was all over the
back of the house and climbing up
the stove pipe, far above the roof
and bore a few bunches of grapes, and
how the old Judge and his wife and
their neighbors and the people in gen-
eral, and the grapes, and when the Judge
one Sunday afternoon, picked the
large clusters of clean, ripe, fine
flavored fruit and called the neighbors
to test their quality, then and there
was started the boom in grape cul-
ture, and the following year thousands
upon thousands of vines were set out
on the foothills of the adjacent mountain
ranges and along the San Pedro river.
Fruit trees of all kinds were found to
do well and bear the most delicious
fruit, and although the first trees for
profit were set out but four or five
years ago, the yield is sufficient this
season to supply the demand for all
the earliest varieties of apricots,
peaches, apricots, plums, quinces,
pears, apples and berries bear abun-
dantly, and sufficient stock has been
made to prove without fear of suc-
cessful contradiction, that the fruit raised
in arid climate is more profitable
than in a superior flavor to any raised
anywhere in the great fruit belt of the
Pacific Coast. —Prospector.

Barley and hay are very plenty in
the valley this season and consequently
cheap. Many farmers, seeing the im-
mense crop of grain that would be
harvested, have cut a portion of their
barley and wheat for hay, while there
is considerable old hay in the valley
also. Some hay is being shipped out,
and it is likely that a considerable
business will spring up of the kind in
supplying the southern portion of the
Territory. More systematic stock
feeding in the valley will also be fol-
lowed from this time onward. Like
all other industries, the feeding of
large herds of range cattle from the
stock is a business that can alone be
learned from experience, and pecu-
liarly enough, the small feeder needs
the experience as much as the range
men themselves. Gradually both the
ranchmen and the stockmen are com-
ing to understand the matter and one
another's wants better, and the de-
mands of the business more thoroug-
hly and from this time on they will
sore a success. In Nevada, where in
localities the feeding of stock on alfalfa
is largely followed, the ranchmen
not only cut and stack the hay, but
they prepare all necessary accommo-
dations for the stock and help herd
and care for the stock while it is on
the range. In Arizona, Indian tradition
The result is the kindest feeling be-
tween the stockmen and ranchmen
and a flourishing business for both.
The secret of this feeding business is
that when a man has business with
others, while he gets his prices up, he
furnishes the goods, they must be
benefited in such a way and be of
such value that the purchaser is ben-
efited by making the purchase, other-
wise there can be no prosperity or
lasting business between men at all.
The principle stands good in all busi-
ness and particularly in the stock
feeding business. —Phenix Herald.

The California state board of trade
is now engaged in collecting data re-
garding the cultivation of land by ir-
rigation, and we learn therefrom that
not 2,000,000 acres have as yet been
reclaimed by that means. Arizona is
not far behind the golden state, and
her future possibilities are evidently
great. It is very important at the
present time, in view of the approach-
ing irrigation project, that our com-
mission, that our people should gather
all the facts regarding this matter, and
we would suggest that the commis-
sioner of immigration take upon him-
self this work, as it is strictly within
the line of his duties. With our con-
tinuing streams flowing through moun-
tain gorges, natural opportunities are
afforded for the construction of reser-
voirs, the waters from which render
arable millions and millions of acres
of desert lands in the lower valleys.
Few arid districts have more advan-
tages in this respect or in the amount
of flowing water, to utilize which is
the immediate duty of the senate
committee. Experiments already made
have demonstrated the great fertility
of our farming lands, which are
capable of a wonderful range of pro-
duction. The further fact that the
climate is such that the lands may be
made to produce crops for nine or ten
months in the year, will doubtless at-
tract the attention of the senators and
impress them with the knowledge
that in no section of the union can
irrigation be more easily or profitably
adopted in agriculture. If we can but
manage to set forward all the facts in
an intelligent manner, it is not at all
improbable that Arizona may secure
the benefits of the first experiment on
the part of the General government in
the way of reclaiming arid lands. It
is certain that nowhere can they be
prospered with better results. —Phenix
Arizonian.

The San Bernardino Times Index,
which claims to be on the inside in
regard to railroad matters, says: "The
line from San Diego to National City
will be built first and will cost between
\$10,000 and \$50,000. Much of the
material is now on the way to San
Diego, including 400 tons of fifty-six
pound steel rails, and 1,100 tons of
the same rails have been contracted
for. The equipment of the road, that
is from National City to San Diego, a
distance of about five miles, consists
of 25 ton Baldwin locomotives, four
passenger cars, four freight cars, and
ten 20 ton flat cars. All of these are
now on their way from the east. The
line between National City and Yuma
will probably cross into Mexico and
run on that side of the border part of
the way, as it will be much easier to
build, avoiding the heavy mountain
grades that will be necessary on this
side.

A newspaper in Ohio recently
brought suit against forty-three men
who would not pay their subscriptions
and obtained judgment in each case
for the amount of each claim. Of
these, twenty-eight made affidavit that
they owned no more than the law allow-
ed, thus preventing attachment; then,
under decision of the supreme court,
they were arrested for petty larceny
and bound over in the sum of \$300
each. All but six gave bond, while
six went to jail. The new postal law
makes it larceny to take a newspaper
and refuse to pay for it. —Exchange.

Members of the legislature are elect-
ed for a term of two years and are
equally territorial officers from the be-
ginning to the end of the two year's
term.
It is true that Congress has limited
the number of regular sessions and
the length of the term. It is evident
that this limitation as to the length
of the term applies to the money re-
sponsibility for which the government
of the United States will be liable.
If it applied to the actual length of
the term, within which said legisla-
ture would be legal and beyond which
it would not be legal it would have no
effect. The only section of any law
of Congress that would apply to legisla-
tion, where the legislation was with-
in the sphere of legislative subjects,
is to be found in Section 1850, U. S.
R. S., where it says: "All laws passed
by the legislative assembly and gov-
ernment of any territory (except Colo-
rado) shall be submitted to Congress
and if disapproved shall be null and
void."

By this act Congress has distinctly
reserved to itself the power and right
to say what other wise proper legisla-
tion "shall be null and void." It follows
therefore that the courts have no
power or jurisdiction over subjects of
proper legislation. Nor has Congress
said that laws passed by the legal leg-
islators after the sixty days were void,
and if Congress has not said so, where
do the courts get the right to say so?
There is probably not a session of
Congress that has not on the fourth
of March, at 12 o'clock, turned the
hands of the clock back one, two or
three hours, yet whoever heard of the
acts passed after that time being ques-
tioned?

This is a far stronger case, for at 12
o'clock on the fourth of March, they
ceased to be officers. Congress after
Congress has passed acts even after
they had ceased by law to be offi-
cers, or a Congress—Phenix Tribu-
ne.

J. J. Osborne, a contractor at So-
corro, died of that dreadful and nearly
always fatal disease, hydrophobia, last
week. He had never been bitten by a
rabid dog, but his son died from the
result of a bite some three months
ago and the father perhaps was in-
fluenced from him. Dr. Kornitzer, of
Soconito, was called to see the patient,
who was suffering from pains that
were strange and peculiar to him. After
a thorough examination by the
physician, he found that the symptoms
were peculiar to those of M. Osborne's
son. Dr. Kornitzer telegraphed for
Dr. Easterday, of Albuquerque, who
immediately went to Soconito, and in
consultation with Dr. Kornitzer, they
agreed that it was a genuine case of
hydrophobia, and that the treatment
Dr. Kornitzer was administering was
the proper treatment, and it might be
possible for him to recover. —Silver
City Enterprise.

It pays for a man to use his brains
once in awhile. So thought Mr. J. M.
Mullen, as he gazed at a mound on
his ranch at Centennial Creek. Dried
up water springs, Indian tradition
called them. Mr. Mullen dug a ten
foot well and found them very com-
fortable old springs. He further
found that about 600 feet away the
land was lower than the well. So he
arranged a 1-inch syphon pipe, at-
tached a pump, exhausted the air and
started water flowing from the well to
his corral. Now he can water 500 cat-
tle without a cent for canal rates or
any other expense. Mr. Mullen is
down today and would be glad to
have any Harqua Hala pilgrim drink
at his Centennial well, seventy-five
miles west of here, before he resumes
his journey to the Centennial mines
and a fortune. —Phenix Herald.

The San Francisco Chronicle, in an
editorial urging horticulturists to give
more attention to the production of
early fruit, says: "Some day Cali-
fornia will have a formidable rival in
the production of early fruit in Arizona.
Already in some places in that terri-
tory they raise grapes which mature
a full month earlier than California
grapes, and by and by, when the wa-
ter problem is solved there, we need
not be at all surprised to find Arizona
anticipating us in other fruits as well.
But we shall not complain. Cali-
fornia has enough to do with her own
being jealous or envious if a neighbor
has a little drier atmosphere. We
can rejoice sincerely in the prosperity
of Arizona, from whatever source it
may proceed."

Armour's Butterine.

In the trial of the case of the state
of Ohio vs. Robert Bell, the evidence
of the chemist who analyzed some of
Phil Armour "creamy butterine"
showed that one hundred pounds of it
was composed of eighty-five pounds of
tallow and lard, ten pounds of water
and five pounds of the genuine pro-
duct of the dairy. The whole cost to
Armour was not above \$7.25 per hun-
dred pounds. This we learn from the
report of Mr. F. A. Derbick, the
Ohio dairy commissioner. The re-
port continues thus:
In June last Professor Weber, Mr.
Grehgan and the commissioner visited
Chicago to witness the manufacture
of oleo but did not gain admission to
the room where the fats are assayed.
Later Dr. Detmers, state veterinary
surgeon, in company with Dr. Hilde-
brande, of Chicago, were commis-
ioned to attempt an investigation. These
gentlemen succeeded, and the report
has been made in writing properly
signed. The claim of clean fats seems
to be disposed of, as Dr. Detmers re-
ports that at least half the fats used
the day he visited the works were
intestinal fats, in filthy condition, con-
taining pieces of intestines two feet in
length, some of which were the rec-
tum itself. Also that this mass, in
his presence, was placed in the hop-
per to be chopped and prepared for the
manufacture of oleomargarine or but-
terine. The room was clean, Mr.
Talcott, assistant commissioner, lately
visited the Patterson works, from
whence Cleveland gets its supply of
oleo. His report shows that fats of
almost every kind were used.
If there are any who hanker after
the unclean stuff after reading this
they must have vigorous stomachs. —
N. J. Farmer.

Barley and hay are very plenty in
the valley this season and consequently
cheap. Many farmers, seeing the im-
mense crop of grain that would be
harvested, have cut a portion of their
barley and wheat for hay, while there
is considerable old hay in the valley
also. Some hay is being shipped out,
and it is likely that a considerable
business will spring up of the kind in
supplying the southern portion of the
Territory. More systematic stock
feeding in the valley will also be fol-
lowed from this time onward. Like
all other industries, the feeding of
large herds of range cattle from the
stock is a business that can alone be
learned from experience, and pecu-
liarly enough, the small feeder needs
the experience as much as the range
men themselves. Gradually both the
ranchmen and the stockmen are com-
ing to understand the matter and one
another's wants better, and the de-
mands of the business more thoroug-
hly and from this time on they will
sore a success. In Nevada, where in
localities the feeding of stock on alfalfa
is largely followed, the ranchmen
not only cut and stack the hay, but
they prepare all necessary accommo-
dations for the stock and help herd
and care for the stock while it is on
the range. In Arizona, Indian tradition
The result is the kindest feeling be-
tween the stockmen and ranchmen
and a flourishing business for both.
The secret of this feeding business is
that when a man has business with
others, while he gets his prices up, he
furnishes the goods, they must be
benefited in such a way and be of
such value that the purchaser is ben-
efited by making the purchase, other-
wise there can be no prosperity or
lasting business between men at all.
The principle stands good in all busi-
ness and particularly in the stock
feeding business. —Phenix Herald.

The California state board of trade
is now engaged in collecting data re-
garding the cultivation of land by ir-
rigation, and we learn therefrom that
not 2,000,000 acres have as yet been
reclaimed by that means. Arizona is
not far behind the golden state, and
her future possibilities are evidently
great. It is very important at the
present time, in view of the approach-
ing irrigation project, that our com-
mission, that our people should gather
all the facts regarding this matter, and
we would suggest that the commis-
sioner of immigration take upon him-
self this work, as it is strictly within
the line of his duties. With our con-
tinuing streams flowing through moun-
tain gorges, natural opportunities are
afforded for the construction of reser-
voirs, the waters from which render
arable millions and millions of acres
of desert lands in the lower valleys.
Few arid districts have more advan-
tages in this respect or in the amount
of flowing water, to utilize which is
the immediate duty of the senate
committee. Experiments already made
have demonstrated the great fertility
of our farming lands, which are
capable of a wonderful range of pro-
duction. The further fact that the
climate is such that the lands may be
made to produce crops for nine or ten
months in the year, will doubtless at-
tract the attention of the senators and
impress them with the knowledge
that in no section of the union can
irrigation be more easily or profitably
adopted in agriculture. If we can but
manage to set forward all the facts in
an intelligent manner, it is not at all
improbable that Arizona may secure
the benefits of the first experiment on
the part of the General government in
the way of reclaiming arid lands. It
is certain that nowhere can they be
prospered with better results. —Phenix
Arizonian.

The San Bernardino Times Index,
which claims to be on the inside in
regard to railroad matters, says: "The
line from San Diego to National City
will be built first and will cost between
\$10,000 and \$50,000. Much of the
material is now on the way to San
Diego, including 400 tons of fifty-six
pound steel rails, and 1,100 tons of
the same rails have been contracted
for. The equipment of the road, that
is from National City to San Diego, a
distance of about five miles, consists
of 25 ton Baldwin locomotives, four
passenger cars, four freight cars, and
ten 20 ton flat cars. All of